

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND FOR WHOM NAMED

One of the many most interesting features of the many of the North Carolina Hall of History is the collection of portraits of persons for whom the counties of North Carolina were named. There are 100 counties and eleven of these have Indian names; two are names of countries, Scotland for that part of Great Britain and of Union for the United States; one county, Transylvania is a latin name, meaning across or beyond the woods.

For some months the collector of the Hall of History has been endeavoring to make as complete a collection of pictures as possible and those already secured have been placed in cases numbers 37, 38 and 40 in the eastern Hall of History. These get a great deal of attention from visitors. Below is a list which he has prepared of the counties and the source from which the names are derived.

The list is not complete, but every day new pictures are coming in. During the past few days those of Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Arthur Onslow; Marquis of Halifax; Duke of Richmond; Earl of Surry; Lord Edgecombe; King William III of the House of Orange; King George I, head of the Houses of Brunswick and Hanover; Duke of Cumberland; Peyton Randolph of Virginia.

The star to the left of the county indicates that the picture of the person for whom the county was named is on view in the collection.

It seems that it will be impossible to get the pictures of sixteen as no portraits appear to have been made. These are Col. Waighstill Avery; Brothers Bertie of England, who were among the Lords proprietors; Gov. Burke; Gov. Richard Caswell; Eleanor Dare; Gov. Edward Hyde; Cornelius Harnett; Edward Buncombe; Col. Benjamin Cleveland; Col. Benjamin Forsyth; Gen. Thomas Person; Col. Thomas Robeson; Matthew Rowan; Col. John Sampson and Nathaniel Macon.

Information regarding missing pictures desired will be special value just now to the Hall of History.

Other missing pictures desired are those of Stephen Cabarrus, Dr. Joseph Caldwell, Gen. William Lee Davidson, Earl of Duplin, Gen. William Lenoir, the Earl of Northampton, Gen. William D. Pender, Gen. Griffith Rutherford, Col. John Stanly, Sir John Tyrrell, John Wilkes, Louis D. Wilson and Bartlett Yancey.

Alamance, Indian; old from Anamoni; meaning unknown.
Alexander, William Julius Alexander.

Alleghany, Indian; Delaware word Allegani; name of an ancient Delaware tribe.

*Anson, Admiral Lord Anson.
*Ashe, Col. John Baptist Ashe.
Avery, Col. Waighstill Avery.
*Beaufort, Duke of Beaufort.
Bertie, The Brothers Bertie, Lords Proprietors.

Bladen, Martin Bladen of the Board of Colonial Affairs.
*Brunswick, The House of Brunswick; King George I.

Buncombe, Col. Edward Buncombe.
Burke, Gov. Burke.
Cabarrus, Stephen Cabarrus.
Caldwell, Joseph Caldwell, first president University of North Carolina.

*Camden, Earl of Camden.
*Carteret, Sir John Carteret afterwards Earl Granville.

Caswell, Gov. Richard Caswell.
Catawba, Indian; meaning separated or set apart; once a part of the Cherokees.

*Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Cherokee, Indian; meaning Cave People, because of the mountain caves.

Chowan, Indian; meaning They of the South, or Southerners; from the word Chowanise.

*Clay, Henry Clay of Kentucky.
Cleveland, Col. Benjamin Cleveland.

*Columbus, Christopher Columbus.
*Craven, Earl of Craven.

*Cumberland, Duke of Cumberland.
Currituck, Indian; meaning unknown; from an Algonquian language.

Dare, Eleanor Dare, born on Roanoke Island; the first white child in America.

Davidson, Gov. Wm. Lee Davidson.
*Davie, Gen. William R. Davie.

Duplin, Earl of Duplin.
Durham, For a family named Durham; local.

*Edgecombe, Lord Edgecombe.
Forsyth, Col. Benjamin Forsyth.

*Franklin, Benjamin Franklin.
*Gaston, William Gaston.

*Gates, Gen. Horatia Gates.
*Graham, Gov. Wm. A. Graham.

*Granville, Earl Granville.
*Greene, Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
*Guilford, Earl of Guilford.

*Halifax, Marquis of Halifax.
Harnett, Cornelius Harnett.
*Haywood, John Haywood, State Treasurer.

Henderson, Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice.
*Hertford, Earl of Hertford.

*Hoke, Gen. Robert F. Hoke.
Hyde, Gov. Edward Hyde.
*Iredell, James Iredell.
*Jackson, President Andrew Jackson.

*Johnston, Gov. Gabriel Johnston.
*Jones, Willie Jones.

*Lee, Gen. Robt. E. Lee.
Lenoir, Gen. William Lenoir.

*Lincoln, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln.
Macon, Nathaniel Macon.

*Madison, President James Madison.
*Martin, Gov. Josiah Martin.

*McDowell, Col. Joseph McDowell.
*Mecklenburg, Queen Charlotte; Princess of Mecklenburg.

*Mitchell, Prof. Elisha Mitchell of the University of North Carolina.
*Montgomery, Gen. Richard Montgomery.

*Moore, Alfred Moore.
*Nash, Gen. Abner Nash.

*New Hanover, The House of Hanover; King George I.
Northampton, Earl of Northampton

*Onslow, Arthur Onslow, Speaker British House of Commons.
*Orange, The House of Orange; King William of Orange.

*Pamlico, Indian.
Pasquotank, Indian.

Pender, Gen. William D. Pender.
Perquimans, Indian; meaning unknown; from some Algonquian language.

Person, Gen. Thomas Person.
*Pitt, Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

*Polk, Col. William Polk.
*Randolph, Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.

*Richmond, Duke of Richmond.
Robeson, Col. Thomas Robeson.

*Rockingham—Marquis of Rockingham.
Rowan, Matthew Rowan.

Rutherford, Gen. Griffith Rutherford.
Sampson, Col. John Sampson.

Scotland, For Scotland in Great Britain.
*Stanly, John Stanly.

*Stokes, Col. John Stokes.
*Surry, Earl of Surry.

*Swain, Gov. David L. Swain.
Transylvania, Across the Woods.

Tyrrell, Sir John Tyrrell.
Union, For the Union of the States.

*Vance, Gov. Zebulon B. Vance.
Wake, Margaret Wake, wife of Gov. Tryon.

*Warren, Gen. Joseph Warren.
*Washington, George Washington.

Watauga, Indian; properly spelled Watagi; meaning unknown.
*Wayne, Gov. Anthony Wayne.

Wilkes, John Wilkes.
Wilson, Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe.

Yadkin, Indian; old form Reatkin, from the Catawba; meaning unknown.
Yancey, Bartlett Yancey.

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LOVE BEGETS LOVE.

Susanna Cocroft In Washington Herald, on How to Be Healthy.

Did you ever stop and think that service begets love? If you want to love a person, just start in by doing something for that person and love will come.

We speak of maternal love as if it were something apart and different from any other form of love, born with the child and peculiar to the physical mother. Maternal love is largely service, the quick response of the mother to the child's need of her. Adopted children are often fondly loved and stepmothers, contrary to the general opinion, are generally devoted to the children in their charge, especially if they come to them while young and dependent on their care.

A child is often more fond of its nurse than of its mother because it has known the close bond of companionship.

Washing grubby little hands and feeding hungry little stomachs and putting tired little bodies to bed is homely service, but no woman can perform it without loving the little hands and the tired little bodies.

Nursemaids are careless, largely through ignorance and lack of education—rarely so through lack of affection for their charges. We see them talking to the park policeman while baby investigates the nutritive quality of dirt, but we see them also sitting up with a cross, fevered child or giving up a rare holiday because the children have some need.

I think most mothers honestly admit that there is more than wages due this class of service.

I have in mind a cantankerous, elderly member of a friend's family who has always seemed an annoyance and disturbing element to every member of it. Recently it was discovered not only that the woman was threatened with a serious illness, but that her income was very much curtailed. As a matter of duty the family got together and arranged to provide the money and the comforts that the old lady needed. The result was that they all commenced to grow very fond of her and the peculiarities that had once annoyed them began to appear as harmless idiosyncrasies. From trying to get rid of the old lady and throwing the burden of her occasional entertaining from one to the other, different members of the family commenced to take an interest in her affairs and to vie with each other in setting them for her.

Possibly a part of this curious change of feeling was due to a desire to play fair. Poverty and dependence in old age are sad, and people who have learned the secret of right giving know that a gift to be acceptable must be given with love and pleasure in the giving.

But it all comes back to the same sources you will grow to care for those you serve.

It is love for humanity that makes much social work that would otherwise seem intolerable bearable. In mind is a gifted young woman of a family rich and socially prominent who, in one of our slum neighborhoods, has established a kindergarten which she not only supports, but personally runs. Her instinctive mother heart loves all these little children, all of them poorly dressed when they come to her in the morning, many of them dirty, some diseased, many of them unlovely in person and character. But she sees nothing but lovely childhood. The more she has to do for them the more she loves them. Nothing would persuade her to give up her personal share in this work.

Working in the same city is another young girl, refined, beautiful, a trained nurse of unusual attainments. She has chosen for her field of labor that of visiting nurse for tubercular patients in the districts occupied by the poorest and least intelligent of our immigrant class. The woman who knows nothing of such conditions cannot imagine the squalor, filth and conditions of disease she meets and tries to help—not in clean, sanitary hospital wards, but in these dark, ill-smelling, often dangerous homes of the afflicted people. The pay is not much, half of what she would gain in private practice, but she loves her work and her poor unfortunate patients.

"But they like to do things for people; frankly I don't," some one says.

How do you know? Just try it for a while. If you have in your home of environment some one who "rubs you the wrong way," your thought of that person is a menace to your health. Notice I say your thought of the individual, not the individual himself; you may understand him tomorrow and he no longer annoys. Your higher thought may conquer your lower thought.

Try for a week to do every little kindness and service of love you can for this same individual; do not pass an opportunity and see how the sun shines and the light dispels disease and darkness.

The government estimates that, in addition to the loss of \$200,000,000 in the cereal crops caused by insects, the loss on vegetables is \$53,000,000, on fruit \$27,000,000, and on other crops enough more to bring the total loss up to \$580,000,000, all in one year.

A COTTON WEDDING

There are lots of people nowadays, though it seems hard to believe, judging from what the pessimists tell us, who are so glad that they married each other that they celebrate their wedding anniversaries regularly. Most people, however, whether satisfied or not, celebrate only the first anniversary, the fifth and the twenty-fifth. If they live to commemorate any more, then their children generally assume the responsibility. The most popular form for the wedding anniversary celebration is a formal reception. The host and hostess receive their friends, serve light refreshments and often provide a short musical entertainment. In this way they are able to entertain many more people than if giving a dinner or less formal party.

For the cotton wedding, which is generally accepted as the first anniversary, though some authorities claim paper, a very informal and jolly affair can be arranged, especially as the host and hostess are usually young, and, therefore, have guests of the same age. The invitations can be informal notes, or, if one is not afraid of a little extra trouble, they may be written with indelible ink on small squares of fine white cotton cloth. The house may be prettily decorated with palms and cut flowers.

For the entertainment of the guests arrange a contest in the following manner: Prepare as many balls of soft cotton as you have guests, and in the center of each one hide one word of a well-known hackneyed phrase; such as "connubial" in one ball and "bliss" in another, "happy" and "pair," "wedding" and "bells" etc. Tie one set of words with a yellow ribbon for the men and the other with white ribbon for the girls. Then throw them promiscuously into the midst of the party, asking the guests to match words and find their partners. When all have been coupled off, distribute large pieces of cotton cloth of different colors—bolts of cheese cloth can be bought very cheaply—and a limited number of pins, say, about ten to each couple, asking them to make unique costumes out of the materials provided. Award a prize to the couple most originally dressed. You might either begin or end the evening with a literal "cotton" wedding. The host, clad in pajamas (cotton, of course), and the hostess in a cotton dress, cotton gloves, mosquito netting veil, and carrying a shower bouquet of cotton blossoms dangling on cotton ribbons, march to a cotton clad "minister" who marries them with a foolish rigmarole composed for the occasion. They may march out to the tune of "Down Where the Cotton Blossom Grows."

The table may be quite a work of art if the young host and hostess are bent on carrying out the cotton scheme. Strips of cotton cloth may stretch from the chandelier to each place, having on them tufts of cotton, either pasted or sewed in place, and ending at each place under a large ribbon-tied ball of cotton, which holds the place card and contains a favor for each guest. Tiny cretonne "emergency" cases, filled with threaded needles of all colors and bobbins of black-in-white cotton, make pretty gifts for the women, and small cretonne-covered boxes for collar buttons make appropriate and useful favors for the men. At each place, a candlestick made from a large wooden spool of cotton holds a small colored candle and sheds a pretty glow. In the center may be a large wedding cake, into which have been baked the proverbial ring (for wedded bliss), coin (for prosperity), thimble (for single blessedness) and button (for bachelorhood.)

A simple supper may be served, consisting of creamed chicken in pattie cups, fruit salad, with dabs of whipped cream to look like cotton tufts; very thin bread and butter sandwiches rolled and tied with coarse white cotton thread; olives, nuts, coffee, candles and "kisses."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Little Daughter's Fear.

Los Angeles Times.
Police Detective Charles R. Moffatt and his family were discussing the death and career of John Bunney, the actor, at the dinner table the other night. The young daughter of the household, aged 5, was a deeply interested listener. Finally she piped up, almost tearfully: "Ma, won't we get any more Easter eggs?"

HIDE AND SEEK.

H. S. Haskins, in N. Y. Sun.
Fair Doris her prettiness
Within her hat so trim,
And, somehow, by her modern dress,
Conceals her waist line slim.

But fearful that such losses might
With ardent lovers rankle,
Though miser with her other charms,
She's spendthrift with her ankle.

From standstone and clay a German inventor is making an artificial pumice stone said to be more uniform in hardness and size of grain than the natural product.

When the average woman discovers a new remedy for an ailment, she feels more important than did the late Mr. Columbus when he discovered America.